New-York Daily Times

VOL. V.....NO. 1294. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 10, 1855. PRICE TWO CENTS.

ELECTION.

LATEST RETURNS BY TELEGRAPH.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Counties.	Myron H. Clark.	Amasa J. Parker.	Clark's Majority.	Parker's Majority.
New-York	40,021	18,404	21,617	
Kings	7,016	5,077	1,939	
Queens	1,977	1,977		
Suffolk	2,211	2,211		
Richmond	1,000	1,000		
Westchester	3,000	2,000	1,000	
Orange	2,000	1,000	1,000	
Rockland	1,000	1,000		
Putnam	1,000	1,000		
Dutchess	3,000	3,000		
Columbia	3,000	3,000		
Ulster	3,000	3,000		
Sullivan	1,000	1,000		
Delaware	3,000	3,000		
Schoharie	2,000	2,000		
Otsego	3,000	3,000		
Montgomery	2,000	2,000		
Fulton	2,000	2,000		
Saratoga	3,000	3,000		
Washington	3,000	3,000		
Rensselaer	3,000	3,000		
Albany	3,000	3,000		
Schenectady	2,000	2,000		
Schoharie	2,000	2,000		
Greene	2,000	2,000		
Columbia

NEW-YORK CITY.

Steamship-of-war Mississippi, Commodore Perry, sailed from Norfolk on the 15th inst. for the Mediterranean.

The Steamship Ward, for Ward of Antelope fame, sailed from Havana on the 15th inst. for Aspinwall.

Steamship Black Warrior, Capt. Hewett, sailed from Mobile on the 15th inst. for this port.

Steamship Isabel, Capt. Lockwood, sailed from Charleston on the 15th inst. for this port.

Steamship Empire City, Capt. Comstock, sailed from Savannah on the 15th inst. for this port.

Steamship Georgia, Capt. Berry, sailed from Savannah on the 15th inst. for this port.

Steamship Isaac Bell, Capt. Hand, sailed from Norfolk on the 15th inst. for this port.

Steamship Roanoke, Capt. Lewis, sailed from Norfolk on the 15th inst. for this port.

Steamship Philadelphia, Capt. Hallett, sailed from Philadelphia on the 15th inst. for this port.

Steamship Kansas, Capt. Pierce, sailed from Philadelphia on the 15th inst. for this port.

Steamship Ohio, Capt. Lewis, sailed from Philadelphia on the 15th inst. for this port.

Steamship Keystone State, Capt. Crowell, sailed from Philadelphia on the 15th inst. for this port.

Steamship Baltimore, Capt. Sherwood, sailed from Baltimore on the 15th inst. for this port.

Steamship Augusta, Capt. Hallett, sailed from Philadelphia on the 15th inst. for this port.

Steamship Kennebec, Capt. Crowell, sailed from Philadelphia on the 15th inst. for this port.

Steamship Ocean Queen, Capt. Lockwood, sailed from Philadelphia on the 15th inst. for this port.

Steamship Cahawba, Capt. Lewis, sailed from Mobile on the 15th inst. for this port.

Steamship Florida, Capt. Berry, sailed from Savannah

New-York Daily Times

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 10, 1855.

THE NEW-YORK DAILY TIMES is issued at Two Cents per Copy, or Seventy-five Cents per Month, or Seven Dollars per Annum, payable in advance. Mail Subscribers will be charged Eight Dollars per Annum.

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The DAILY TIMES has a regular circulation of nearly 40,000—and, as a medium for business and general advertising, is unsurpassed by any City journal.

OFFICE, No. 128 Nassau-st., cor. of Beekman. RAYMOND, HARPER & CO., Publishers.

☞ No Evening Edition of the Times will be issued. Subscribers to the Evening Times will receive for to-day the Morning Edition instead of that usually sent.

The State Ticket.

The additional returns and careful corrections in the State table on our first page, reduce the plurality of Mr. HEADLEY, American candidate for Secretary of State, over Mr. KING, Republican, to 2,023 votes.

England and the United States—The Threatened Rupture.

The dispatch of a British fleet to the Bermudas, and the explanatory declaration of the London Times that the movement is one of hostility towards the United States, have created quite as much sensation in England as in this country. Our London Correspondence, and the extracts from our English exchanges, which we give this morning, present the conflicting views which prevail on the subject abroad. The feeling there seems to be general that there is danger of War between the two countries: and although the Times, and those who sympathise with it, vaunt loudly and offensively the power of England to crush our commerce and our coalition together, the more judicious understand fully, that in such a contest there would be "blows to *take*, as well as blows to give." The Liverpool journals, it will be observed,—which represent the commercial interests of England,—are emphatic in their condemnation of these incendiary movements.

Unfortunately the fact cannot be denied, that international subjects, misunderstandings, more or less serious, exist between the two Governments. The Clayton and Bulwer Treaty has been annulled, and the old dispute about the Colonization of Central America comes back upon us, with its difficulties greatly augmented by recent occurrences in that region. The British Minister, residing near our Government, has been confidentially endeavoring to evade our neutrality laws and to enlist soldiers from among our people, for service against a power with which we are at peace. Besides these points of difference, with which the British Government is directly concerned, others have arisen in which her interference is of more doubtful propriety. Our endeavors to secure possession of Cuba, and to obtain a harbor in Hayti, have been resisted by fleet, and menaces have been freely used to deter us from their prosecution. Indeed, it is avowed that the purpose of dispatching an English fleet to the West India waters, is to prevent, by *force* if needful, the accomplishment of these designs.

The London *Times*, in the article which we published yesterday, assumed that expeditions were now fitting out in American ports, for the invasion not only of Cuba, but also of *Ireland*; and that, although not openly countenanced, they were winked at by the American Government, which was too weak to put them down. The *Times* declares, therefore, that the British Government will step in to do, what our own cannot,—prevent the violation of its own laws. "It is the misfortune of the American Republic," says the *Times*, "that she does not possess an organization sufficiently powerful to crush these criminal attempts. That which she cannot do, we are compelled, at least so far as the lawless enterprises directed against ourselves go, to do for her." We believe the *Times* to be utterly mistaken in point of fact;—and we know that nothing could be worse than the remedy it proposes. It is unquestionably true that we have in our midst a large number of restless, reckless, desperate men,—who spend their time in getting up hostile movements against nations with which we are at peace. It would be strange if it were not so. Our country is the asylum of the oppressed of every land. Our population is made up, to a very considerable extent, of the exiled victims of foreign tyranny. They bring with them, as a matter of course, a keen sense of wrong and thirst for vengeance: and as they are here entirely free to think and speak, and write and plot as much as they please, it is perfectly natural that their brains should teem with projects for dethroning monarchs and revolutionizing the world.

But our laws forbid their putting any of these schemes into operation. Those laws are stringent, and, in the main, effective. The *Times* must know that they have, within the past year, broken up two or three of these hostile expeditions; and it has not the slightest warrant for charging our Government with neglect to enforce them. Much as we find to condemn in the conduct of the present Administration, we believe it has acted with vigor and fidelity in the enforcement of our neutrality laws. That it has not always prevented every violation of them, may be conceded without disparagement. But, when the English Government proposes to step in and *aid* our Government in the enforcement of its own laws,—when its organs talk of supplying our defects, and doing for us what the imbecility of our institutions will not permit us to do for ourselves, their arrogance becomes insulting, as well as ignorant.

There is an evident limit within which the action of the British Government in this matter is clearly right,—and beyond which it would be just as clearly wrong. If it fears an invasion of Ireland, or any other part of its own dominions, from the United States, it has a perfect right to take measures of self-defence. It will have the full permission of the American Government and the American People, so "intercept in mid-ocean," or anywhere else outside of our jurisdiction, every ship-load of Irish that may attempt a descent upon any part of the Queen's dominions. Our own Government, we do not doubt, will exercise all its vigilance and all its power to prevent the organization of such a force, and its departure from our shores. For our own part, we are perfectly incredulous of the existence of any such design. With facilities for obtaining information on this point, quite as great as those of the London *Times*, we are utterly ignorant of the first step that has been taken towards its accomplishment. Beyond the meeting of a score or two of Irish patriots some weeks ago in Massachusetts,—a meeting which no American paper except one or two which live on the *mare's nests* they stumble on, or invent, thought worth mentioning,—we have heard of nothing to warrant the suspicion that any such design has ever been entertained. But if the *Times* will place information of such a movement in the hands of our Government, we doubt not the project will be promptly suppressed. If not, the expedition will be cheerfully turned over to the *surveillance* of the English fleet.

The same thing holds true of Spain. She has a perfect right to resist any unlawful invasion of her possessions,—and we hope she may do so successfully. Nor shall we complain if, in such resistance, she should have the aid of friendly powers. On the contrary, we are confident she would have that of the United States. But if England sends a fleet to the West Indies to control the action of our Government,—to coerce us into abandoning the attempt to purchase Cuba,—to drive us from the West India waters and put an effectual check upon the extension of our influence in that direction, she goes beyond her just jurisdiction. And she may rely upon it that, whether she is backed by France alone or by the whole of Europe combined, she will be *resisted* in any such attempt to overawe us, or to drive us from the policy our interests may seem to require. Our people have no desire for war—and, least of all, for war with England. They would regard it as the greatest calamity that could befall us. But they will not stop to count the cost, or calculate the result, of a war that can only be avoided by conceding the right of England and France to dictate our policy, and make laws for our conduct towards other powers. We feel fully competent to take care of our own concerns; we acknowledge our responsibility to England for every infraction of her rights: but we do not concede that, among those rights, is that of controlling our relations with other States.

Kansas Affairs—Proceedings of the State Convention.

Some three months ago we sent to Kansas a *corps* of reporters, for the express purpose of laying before the readers of the TIMES a full, early, and reliable account of all the proceedings in that Territory connected with its social and political organization. We have received already from these correspondents highly interesting and important intelligence. The canvass of the Territory previous to the election;—the reports of public sentiment from agents sent into every section, for the specific purpose of collecting it;—the speeches of the various candidates;—the organization of the Convention and the opening address of its presiding officer, Col. LANE, have been published exclusively in the columns of the TIMES.

We publish to-day a report of the proceedings of the Convention during the first few days o its session, received from the same sources. Although not of marked importance, they are interesting as showing the tendency of things in that body.

We published yesterday a full report of the speech of Ex-Gov. REEDER on his public reception at Easton. This speech is important as showing the ground held by the Free-State Party, which has elected him Delegate to Congress. While Gov. REEDER asserts the determination of the people of Kansas to make that a *Free* State, he repudiates, in the strongest terms, all sympathy with Abolitionism and declares their purpose to consult to the utmost extent the rights, interests and even the prejudices of their slaveholding neighbors. After exposing the intolerant and outrageous character of the laws enacted by the late Legislature, Gov. REEDER says:

"In strong and beautiful contrast to this intolerant and unjust legislation, is the platform of the Free-State Party—a set of principles to which any national man may freely subscribe, and which, as I have already said, fully vindicates them from all the slander that has been heaped upon them. They assert the right of self-government and free suffrage, for the actual residents of Kansas, and against all interference by non-residents from any quarter.

They assert, as they have the right to do, their preference for free labor over slave labor, and their determination to make their future State a free one; they assert the doctrine of State rights, and denounce all interference by citizens of Kansas with the slave property of Missouri or any other State. They recognize the constitutional right of the Slave States to mould their own institutions in their own way, and to hold and recover their own slaves without any molestation. They contain a provision for exclusion of all free blacks; so desirable and acceptable to contiguous Slave States, as diminishing the chances of harboring fugitives. They assert the intention of the party in the adoption of a State Constitution, to guard the owners of slaves in the Territory against injustice and loss, by a reasonable provision for their benefit, and therefore, by necessary implication, avow the intention to leave the slaves unmolested in the Territory, in the meantime, whether they are rightfully held there or not. They finally repudiate with indignation the charge of Abolitionism, as slanderous and false, intended to bring odium on a pure and formidable cause, and frighten away weak and timid men, and well known by its authors to be untrue."

Those who condemn these sentiments as sectional and unsound, Gov. R. says, must insist upon Slavery as a blessing in itself. He criticises and condemns very severely certain articles in the *Union*,—written, as he declares, under the immediate sanction of the President, in which he is denounced for sympathizing with Abolitionists.

Gov. REEDER, in this speech, confirms the statements of our own correspondents, that the people of Kansas are almost unanimous in favor of making it a *Free* State;—and he adds that even those who came there as Slaveholders, have readily yielded to the above conclusion. Even the recent sober thought of the border inhabitants of Missouri, he says, condemns the outrages to which they have been subjected.

Rowdyism in England.

Lord ERNEST VANE TEMPEST likes to enjoy himself. He loves, like other young gentlemen, to go behind the scenes of the Windsor Theatre and chat with the ballet girls, and twirl his moustache to the admiration of poor actors, who behold in him the reality of the titled parts they play. Presently, however, my Lord ERNEST gets tired of talking to Jenny and Katy and astonishing poor Bunk, the third walking gentleman, so he takes to a more physical style of recreation. He kicks the first carpenter he meets; he blacks the eyes of the call-boy. Presently up comes the Manager, Mr. ALBERT NASH, and, to his utter astonishment, the first intimation he receives of Lord ERNEST's presence is from that young nobleman breaking his stick across his back. The manager, poor fellow, accustomed to have loads on his shoulders, does not wish to disturb the audience, so he puts up with the blow. The manager is then dressing for the last piece, when he hears that our splendid young nobleman is forcing his way into the ladies' dressing-room. He sends his stage manager to remonstrate, but without effect. He then ventures himself to board this beardless young Life-guardsman. He was told in succinct language to depart for realms not usually mentioned in good society. Mr. Manager NASH, reluctantly, sends for a policeman, and when that worthy arrives, our chivalric young nobleman marches quietly out. He steals back again, however, and once more meets Mr. Manager NASH. The scene takes place at the top of a steep stairs leading down into those gloomy vaults beneath the stage, whence the demons of melodrama ascend, and the orchestra refreshes itself with intermittent mugs of beer. "You dared to send a policeman to me," says Lord ERNEST to Mr. Manager NASH. "Now, I will break your infernal neck for you; I'll kill you!" He then holds the manager over the edge of the dark gulf. Poor Mr. NASH while trying to escape implores for mercy and cries, "For God's sake, don't kill me in cold blood!" But the ire of the TEMPESTS is up, and the young ruffian hurls the manager with all his force down the trap, where, fortunately, he is saved from death by a young man below, who breaks his fall. Seeing that he has not killed the poor manager, this cowardly young scoundrel follows down the stairs, and pummels NASH in the face while he lies stunned on the ground. Eventually, our manly young nobleman is dragged away from the helpless body of the manager, whom he has not killed this time. He was then given into custody, because the soldiers of his regiment, hearing that their officer was being insulted, were forcing their way on the stage, and the manager feared a collision between the military and the civilians.

These are the plain details of an occurrence that took place at the Windsor Theatre on Friday, the 29th of September, between Lord ERNEST VANE TEMPEST, a son of the Marquis of Londonderry, and an officer in the 2d Life Guards, and Mr. ALBERT NASH, the manager of that establishment. The sequel is worth noting.

A military gentleman calls on Mr. NASH to "arrange the matter," but Mr. NASH, still sore about his back, and not having been a harlequin in his youth, and accustomed to flying leaps, declines, and summonses the delinquent TEMPEST before the Windsor magistrates. The local magistrates—kind, worthy men—advise Mr. Manager NASH to "arrange the matter," and on his refusal again, try the case; pronounce it to be a most unjustifiable assault, and inflict on Lord ERNEST VANE TEMPEST the awful punishment of a five-pound fine!

So, my lord has his pleasure. He kicks the *employés*, and he nearly kills the manager of a theatre, for all of which amusement he pays less than he would for a box at the opera.

Almost about the same time, two other officers, Lieutenants ADAMS and O'GRADY, while quartered in Glamorganshire, beat a poor man who objected to their drumming with their sticks on his door. These same officers, a short time previously, amused themselves by torturing an unoffending cat until it went mad.

Now, ignorant people, unaccustomed to the jocose way in which the English officers of the law treat titled offenders, would perhaps imagine that Lord ERNEST VANE TEMPEST would have been sent to the treadmill, or furnished with some pleasant exercises for the fingers in picking oakum, after having perpetrated so deliberate and ruffianly an attempt at murder. But no such thing! Bless you, it's only a little frolic of my lord's! He's a fine, wild young fellow, and after all, what signifies a manager more or less, as long as the country has its LONDONDERRYS preserved to it? Send a lord to the treadmill! Why, the treadmill, Sir, is only used for burglars, and pickpockets, and fellows who rob and knock people down, because they are in want of food or money. The treadmill is no place, Sir, for a young nobleman, who is an officer, and has plenty of cash, and who breaks a manager's neck merely for his amusement!

Such, we doubt not, was the talk of these excellent Windsor justices, who fined Lord ERNEST VANE TEMPEST five pounds. If he had been a lottery-dealer, and up before Mayor WOOD, he could scarcely have fared better.

Thank God! that we have no such regimental rowdies among our officers. In our army, men enter it for a profession, not an amusement. They are educated for their career, and don't buy their profession ready made; and we feel very sure that if any officer of the United States Army were to commit any assault so brutal and unjustifiable as that of Lord ERNEST VANE TEMPEST on Mr. NASH, they would in a very brief space of time receive a little note from General SCOTT, relative to either a court-martial or dismissal.

But, then, none of our officers are sons of the Marquis of LONDONDERRY, who is the intimate friend of Lord HARDINGE.

In the year 1836, a marine of Her Majesty's ship Sidney Cove complained there the ship's ladder, and killed him. The man was tried by court-martial, and hanged at Malta. Lord ERNEST VANE TEMPEST does his best to kill the manager, and is fined five pounds sterling.

A Flagrant Nuisance.

There are few of our male readers who, sometime or other, either in steamer just starting, or ferry-boats, or railroad cars, or on hotel steps, have not been accosted by a hang-dog looking boy of fifteen or thereabouts, with a stealthy, lowered eye, an unwholesome skin, and a brown paper parcel under his arm. This fellow, if you look at him with any earnestness, will sidle up to you, and opening his brown paper parcel, disclose a number of books: *The Day-street Cellar, or the Chameleon of the Swamp; Cabbage for the Contemplative; The Sisters of the Cemetery, or the Death-kiss of the Aqueduct.* On your refusing to purchase either of these charming works on any terms whatever, the boy comes closer, glances mysteriously around, and slyly opens an inner fold of the paper, wherein lies *perdue* an obscene book, with a tawdrily indecent drawing, colored like a sixpenny cotton, stuck in as a frontispiece. "Something nice, Sir," says the boy, with a meaning wink and a gross intonation in his voice that makes you shudder. If, as is probable, you dismiss him indignantly, he goes off with a careless laugh, and five minutes afterwards you see him in close conversation with a youth of sixteen—who purchases!

All over the City those youthful husbandmen of the devil walk sowing iniquity broadcast, and the contrast between their age and the ripe viciousness of their wares makes the traffic seem all the more horrible. It is terrible to think that those bloomy years of youth, given by God to be spent in innocence and health and joyous games in the pleasant fields, should be devoted solely to the vending of infamies that even experienced men turn from with a shudder. It is still more terrible to reflect how many pure young natures are defiled *by* this devilish agency. Bob, fresh-faced, lusty-limbed, comes home for the holidays. On his way through the City he stops at the New-York Hotel. One evening, when he is standing on the steps looking delightedly on the pageant of the streets, up comes young Beelzebub with his damnable leer, and his brown paper parcel. The infamous treasure is exhibited, and the disgusting pictures displayed to the best advantage, and Bob, with a sort of half-innocent curiosity, buys the abomination, and retires to his room to read it. He reads—and reads—and re-reads, and in one short hour that fresh young soul, pure as the country flowers among which it grew, and honest and open as the country skies in Summer—in one brief hour it is poisoned, degraded, ruined. Youthful imagination is warm, youthful conscience is weak, youthful foresight limited. Who, then, will venture to assert that the whole current of Bob's life will not be changed by that one perusal? Who is prophet enough to foresee for him other career than one of vice and indulgence, and it may be utter moral desolation?

The Mayor has it in his power to stop this infamous traffic in four-and-twenty hours. The law is explicit, abundant, and all that can be needed. It is impossible that it should not come under the constant and immediate observation of the Police:—the only thing required is the prompt attention and explicit orders of the Mayor. If he will display one-half the energy in this case, which he has exhibited in others far less important, though likely to make far more noise in the newspapers, the work would be done.

Mr. Choate's Speech.

We published in yesterday's TIMES, the eloquent speech made by RUFUS CHOATE, in Boston, just before the election in Massachusetts. Though the event to which it referred is past, the interest of the speech is not lost. The issue which it discusses is still before the country, and will command still more attention than it has done hitherto: while the eloquence, the exquisite felicity of language, and the philosophical sentiment of Mr. CHOATE's speeches, always render them attractive and interesting.

Mr. CHOATE's speech is directed against the organization of the Republican Party, which he resists—mainly on the ground that it divides the country *geographically*, and therefore threatens to excite a sectional hostility dangerous to the harmony and existence of the Union. The whole argument turns upon this assumption, and the entire speech is a forcible and effective appeal to the public sentiment of nationality, against it. We have so often expressed our own views on this point that it is not necessary to repeat them here. The Republican movement, in our judgment, is one of *resistance* to Sectionalism. In spite of Mr. CHOATE's endeavor to ignore it, the fact remains that the Slave States are united, resolute and determined in their purpose to make Slavery the predominant interest in the Federal Government. This seems to us eminently a sectional purpose,—pressed and pursued by a sectional organization, regardless of wider interests and of every principle and sentiment of nationality. We do not believe that Mr. CHOATE himself would dispute the existence of such a movement, or hesitate to say that it is eminently sectional,—hostile to the true interests of the confederacy, and menacing to the rights and welfare of the country. The only question that remains, then, is whether it shall be *resisted*, or *aided*. Mr. CHOATE denounces every attempt to resist it, and urges organizations and efforts which will disarm and neutralize such resistance. Instead of *opposing* sectionalism, he seems to us its most earnest and effective ally. He aids the sectionalism of Slavery. We cannot discover either the patriotism or the nationality of such a course.

We published his speech, however, none the less willingly on account of this dissent from its views.

☞ The fine structure in course of erection in University-place for the Society Library, will be completed about the 1st of May. The front is of brick and brown stone, and the interior is quite different from any other library with receding galleries. Cost about $56,000.

Mr. Fillmore in America.

A recent Vienna letter says:—"Mr. MILLARD FILLMORE, late President of the United States of America, visited this capital during the present week. It is to be regretted that the illness of a member of his family curtailed his visit, and prevented his extending the very moderate limit of three or four days. Mr. FILLMORE was received with marked attention by the Imperial ministers, and others at present in this capital. Parties were at once improvised to mark his presence here; and it was a matter of regret to a very high personage that "the Emperor himself was not in Vienna to mark, by his personal attention, the satisfaction he felt at the visit of one who, though elected by universal suffrage to the presidency of 24 millions of republicans, had yet, during the eventful years 1848-9-50-51, carefully eschewed all foreign intervention, and in every way avoided complicating the troubled affairs of continental Europe.

Personal.

Miss KATE FOX has been reengaged by the "Society for the Diffusion of Spiritual Knowledge," to sit in this City "without charge," as a medium for the benefit of skeptics and unconvinced inquirers. Those who know the consolations of Spirit mediations, are not particularly invited to occupy the medium's attention.

Orphan Fund.

Among the contributors to the Norfolk and Portsmouth Orphan Fund, acknowledged by JOHN TEARNAN, we find for the past week:

Calvary Church, Rev. Dr. Hawks, $658 19; Universalist Church, Rev. Dr. Beadle, $100 39; North Baptist Church, $13 62; Sabbath School 1st Baptist Church, $20 00; Sabbath School 9th St. M. E. Church, $6 25; Sabbath School No. 108, by H. Crosby, $6 62; Sabbath School Leigh-st. Baptist, $6 44; Sabbath School, Lafayette Place, $12 75; Sabbath School, 43d-street M. E. Church, $10 25; Sabbath School, No. 196, R. D. C., Stapleton, S. I., $10 00; Sabbath School Saratoga, Presbyterian, $11 00; G. M. Warren, Esq., $9 00; a Poor Widow and her little daughter, Sicta; a Select School of 18, (all under 11 years of age,) at Port Chester, $11 00. The total thus far received is $8,001 87.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, Nov. 10.

ELECTION RETURNS.

THE MEDITERRANEAN MERCHANTS—Pictures of the Italian Merchants in London—Leonino and Levy.

A SPICY CRITIQUE—JULES JANIN on RACHEL in America.

LETTERS FROM GOV. KOSSUTH—No. XVIII.

FELIX PYAT'S Letter to the Queen of England—European Matters.

ALMA MATER—Columbia's Annual Festival.

Mr. THACKERAY'S LECTURES—The Four Georges of England: Sketches of George I. and George II.

INTERESTING FROM KANSAS—Special Correspondence of the TIMES—Meeting of the Free State Convention; Formation of a State Convention; Election of Col. LANE President.

THE CASE OF PASSMORE WILLIAMSON—The Prisoner Discharged.

EUROPE—Latest Intelligence from Europe and the Seat of War, by the *Baltic, Asia* and *Arago*. Bank of England—Important Money News—Bombardment and Capture of Kinburn by the Allies.

CALIFORNIA—News by the *Star of the West*.

IMPORTANT FROM NICARAGUA—Capture of Granada by WALKER.

EDITORIALS—The State Election Result. Military Movements in the Crimea—The Theatre of the War. The Kansas Question. Death of Sir WILLIAM MOLESWORTH. The Last Railroad Slaughter. Our Agricultural Societies. Bounty Land and the Warrants. Gen. SCOTT and Jefferson DAVIS. Passmore WILLIAMSON.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—General Agricultural Intelligence for the Week ending Thursday, Nov. 8—prepared expressly for the TIMES. New-York Live Stock Market, fully reported. The Foreign News and American Markets. Plowing with the Elements.

SUMMARY OF NEWS—Condensed for the entire week.

CITY NEWS—The City Intelligence of the Week, is carefully compiled from the columns of the DAILY TIMES expressly for this paper.

COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT—A full statement of the Stock, Money and Market transactions of the Week—Official Bank Statements.

REDUCTION OF PRICE.

The price of the NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES has been reduced to $1 for single copies, ten copies for $9. It is now the cheapest Family Newspaper published in the United States.

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail or Express, at the following rates per annum:

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25 copies for.....$20, or 80 cents each.

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(Large size) $4 25 per pair.
PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No. 379 Broadway.

PROFESSOR DEGRATH'S ELECTRIC OIL.—WONDERFUL CURES: R. P. Walker, No. 95 Cliff-st., of long-seated pains in side and back.
W. S. Beers, Esq., No. 87 Warren-st., of a frightfully-swollen and lame ancle.
Dr. Wood, of headache.
Dr. Walchner, of Philadelphia, of the piles.
Robert L. Berlin, merchant, Port Deposit, Md., of rheumatism.
It is impossible to recapitulate. The ELECTRIC OIL has cured, and the ELECTRIC OIL will cure, more aches, pains, bruises, swellings, sores, mumps, neuralgia, rheumatism, sore nipples, caked breasts, tender feet, &c., than any article ever discovered. Bed-ridden rheumatic—pain-stricken or crippled invalid! come and be healed! Do not believe us—but ask the thousands who have been cured. Sold by all druggists.
BARNES & PARK,
No. 304 Broadway, corner Duane-st., Wholesale Agents.

SILKS.—$20,000 WORTH MORE OF THOSE RICH Dress Silks just received, and will be opened this day, viz:
Plaid and Stripe Silks, 4s. per yard, worth 6s.
Plaid and Stripe Silks, 5s. per yard, worth 7s.
Extra Rich Plaid and Stripe, 6s. per yard, worth 8s.
Also, 2,000 Broche Long Shawls, from $10 to $20, worth from $16 to $25. 1,000 Broche Square Shawls, from $6 to $10, worth from $8 to $15. Rich Stella Shawls, closing at a great reduction from former low prices.
S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO.,
Columbian Hall, No. 251 Grand-st.

NATIVE WINES.—PARK'S SPARKLING CATAWBA—The rival of French Champagne, being more rich and fruity in flavor, and in every respect the most delicious Wine in either Hemisphere.
STILL OR DRY CATAWBA—Superior to German Hock Wine. Sold by the dozen or single bottle, by
BARNES & PARK, Sole Agents,
No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

MERINO AND SAXONY PLAIDS.—TWENTY cases of the choicest styles of coloring and superior quality, just received and will be opened this day at 8s. per yard. The cheapest goods in this City.
S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO.,
Columbian Hall No. 251 Grand-st.

HATS, CAPS AND FURS.—WEST END EMPORIUM, No. 128 Canal-st. Fall and Winter styles now ready. Every description of Youths' and Children's Caps; Ladies' Beaver and Felt Bonnets. A splendid variety of Furs. J. W. KELLOGG.

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING FOR MEN AND BOYS.—ALFRED MUNROE & Co., No. 441 Broadway, have this week an additional assortment of superior clothing, suitable for the season. No deviation from market prices.

CLOAKS AND TALMAS.—S. & M. E. TOWLE & CO. are now selling Velvet, Satin, Moire Antique and Cloth Cloaks and Talmas, 25 per cent. less than any other house in the trade. COLUMBIAN HALL, No. 251 Grand-st.

THE BALM OF 1,000 FLOWERS,
FOR
BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION
AND
PRESERVING THE SKIN.
HERCULES, PURIFIER OR EMOLLIENT.
From the hands, face, neck, arms, &c., of Freckles, Tetter, Pimples, Blotches, Sunburn, Heat, Redness, Roughness, Chaps, Chilblains, Scurf, Dandruff, Moth, Barber's Itch, Ringworm, Blackheads, Flesh Worms, Pustules, Eruptions, Humors, Boils, Scorbutic Affections, Scrofula, Ulcers, Sores, Cutaneous Diseases, Mercurial Affections, Rheumatism, Gout, Erysipelas, Syphilis, Impurities of the Blood, Fevers, Fever Sores, Old Wounds, Piles, Fistula, Cancer, Tumors, Diseases of the Bones, Joints, Glands, Muscles, Nerves, Ligaments, Tendons, Veins, Arteries, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Bladder, Stomach, Bowels, Womb, Rectum, Skin, Hair, Nails, Head, Face, Hands, Feet, Arms, Legs, Body, Blood, Bones, Flesh, Nerves, Life, Health, Beauty, Vigor, Strength, Energy, Activity, Purity, Perfection, Happiness, Joy, Delight, Rapture, Ecstasy, Heaven, Paradise, Elysium, Utopia, Millennium, Eternity, Immortality, Divinity, Deity, God, Jehovah, Omnipotence, Omniscience, Omnipresence, Infinity, Eternity, Universe, Creation, Nature, Art, Science, Literature, Music, Painting, Sculpture, Poetry, Eloquence, Oratory, Rhetoric, Logic, Grammar, Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Astronomy, Geography, History, Biography, Chronology, Mythology, Theology, Philosophy, Metaphysics, Ethics, Morals, Manners, Politeness, Civility, Courtesy, Gentility, Refinement, Culture, Education, Learning, Knowledge, Wisdom, Truth, Virtue, Goodness, Purity, Holiness, Sanctity, Piety, Religion, Faith, Hope, Charity, Love, Mercy, Grace, Salvation, Redemption, Regeneration, Sanctification, Justification, Glorification, Resurrection, Ascension, Glory.
Rich as a casket of precious gems, and fragrant as Araby's groves, then dip the hands in cold water, pour on a few drops of the Balm of 1,000 Flowers, and rub them dry with a towel. Do this night and morning; in a very short time the skin will assume a delicate, pearly whiteness, and the roughest hands will become soft, smooth and beautiful. It imparts to the cheeks the bloom of health and beauty, and renders the most sallow complexion perfectly clear. SHAVING MADE EASY.
Every gentleman who shaves himself (and every gentleman should) will find the Balm of 1,000 Flowers the most agreeable article for the purpose he ever used. It allays all irritation, leaves the skin soft and pliable, and imparts a delightful fragrance. Use it after shaving, and you will never cut yourself. Ladies, a few drops in a basin of water will render it delightfully perfumed. SWEET AND PERFUMED BREATH.
Nine-tenths of the diseases of the teeth originate in the stomach. Whenever you have a bad taste in the mouth, or a disagreeable breath, take a teaspoonful on going to bed, and on rising; rinse the mouth well night and morning; in a few days your breath will become sweet as a blossom, and all the gums about the roots of your teeth will be healthy and firm. The Balm of 1,000 Flowers is composed entirely of vegetables, and is perfectly harmless.
The Balm of 1,000 Flowers has been in use for many years, and is highly recommended by the most eminent members of the medical profession, as well as by many of the most distinguished ladies of the land.
Sold by all druggists and dealers in medicines everywhere.
PRICE ONLY 50 CENTS PER BOTTLE.
As it is not our wish to subject to blackmail, by threatening to publish the names of those who have used the Balm of 1,000 Flowers, a preparation for beautifying the complexion, and removing from the face, neck, arms, hands, &c., all roughness, pimples, freckles, tetter, sunburn, redness, chaps, chilblains, scurf, dandruff, moth, barber's itch, ringworm, blackheads, flesh worms, pustules, eruptions, humors, boils, scorbutic affections, scrofula, ulcers, sores, cutaneous diseases, mercurial affections, rheumatism, gout, erysipelas, syphilis, impurities of the blood, fevers, fever sores, old wounds, piles, fistula, cancer, tumors, diseases of the bones, joints, glands, muscles, nerves, ligaments, tendons, veins, arteries, lungs, liver, kidneys, bladder, stomach, bowels, womb, rectum, skin, hair, nails, head, face, hands, feet, arms, legs, body, blood, bones, flesh, nerves, life, health, beauty, vigor, strength, energy, activity, purity, perfection, happiness, joy, delight, rapture, ecstasy, heaven, paradise, elysium, utopia, millennium, eternity, immortality, divinity, deity, God, Jehovah, omnipotence, omniscience, omnipresence, infinity, eternity, universe, creation, nature, art, science, literature, music, painting, sculpture, poetry, eloquence, oratory, rhetoric, logic, grammar, arithmetic, algebra, geometry, astronomy, geography, history, biography, chronology, mythology, theology, philosophy, metaphysics, ethics, morals, manners, politeness, civility, courtesy, gentility, refinement, culture, education, learning, knowledge, wisdom, truth, virtue, goodness, purity, holiness, sanctity, piety, religion, faith, hope, charity, love, mercy, grace, salvation, redemption, regeneration, sanctification, justification, glorification, resurrection, ascension, glory.
Manufactured and Prepared only by
FETRIDGE & CO.
Harper's Building, Franklin-square.

The trade supplied by C. S. HINE, Brooklyn; HOYT, TOD & ROBERTSON, Boston; HOYT & CO., Philadelphia; CLEGHORN & CO., No. 61 Second-st., Pittsburgh; C. W. WELLS & CO., No. 139 Franklin-st., New-York; HASKINS & HARTSHORN, No. 162 Fulton-st., New-York; BARNES & PARK, Broadway, New-York; HANDY & PARHAM, St. Louis; T. R. PETTIBONE, Cincinnati; Philadelphia; T. W. DYOTT & SON, Philadelphia; HENRY TAYLOR, Baltimore; A. G. COURTENAY & CO., Charleston, S. C.; WRIGHT & CO., New-Orleans; J. K. SUTTERLY, Cincinnati, Ohio; DEXTER & KELLOGG, Albany; KERR, MORLEY & CO., Detroit, Michigan; FOSTER & CO., Chicago, Ill.; T. W. HAMILTON, Syracuse, New-York.
W. P. FETRIDGE & CO.,
Harper's Building, Franklin-square.

FAIRBANKS' PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES.—These celebrated Scales, with improvements recently made by the inventors, are offered to the public as the best now in use for accuracy and simplicity, as shown by the great trial at the Crystal Palace. They have received the highest premium at all the National Fairs, and the utmost care is taken to render them perfect as regards workmanship and materials—every scale being tested on all parts of the platform from the least to the highest rated capacity.
No Scale goes out of the establishment without such a test, and, consequently, there is no failure when brought into actual use by the purchaser.
Nearly 100 modifications of these weighing machines are now offered to the business public, among which are
RAILROAD, TRUCK and DORSE SCALES,
HAY AND COAL SCALES, with Iron Levers,
WAREHOUSE SCALES—Of all sizes, for every variety.
Also, a neat FARMER SCALE, which should be found in every house.
WHEELBARROW, BRASS, BANKING and DRUGGISTS' SCALES, POST-OFFICE BALANCES, GOLD COIN SCALES, and in short, every description of weighing apparatus of American and Foreign manufacture.
FAIRBANKS & BROTHERS & CO.,
Warehouse No. 189 Broadway, New-York.

A COURSE OF LECTURES BY SOME OF THE most eminent speakers of the day, upon topics of general interest, will be delivered in the Tabernacle Church on WEDNESDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 14, and continue at intervals through the two months, as follows:
Nov. 14—BAYARD TAYLOR, Subject—Past Literary Career of Tyrol.
Nov. 21—Hon. HORACE GREELEY, Subject—Europe and America.
Nov. 28—Rev. JOHN C. LORD, The Life and Fall of Mohammedanism—contributed in connection with the visit to the East.
To be followed by Rev. John Pierpont, Hon. Horace Mann, Rev. Samuel Osgood, and other equally distinguished lecturers, of which notice will be given.
Tickets for the Course, $1 each, or $2 for two admissions, to be obtained of CHARLES F. FRANCIS & CO., No. 252 Broadway; and C. J. CROWEN, No. 66 Broadway, near Hope Chapel.

LIVER COMPLAINT AND DYSPEPSIA.
THOMAS LAWRENCE says:
DAYTON, OHIO, Dec. 8, 1853.
My wife has been afflicted with the Liver Complaint and Dyspepsia for a number of years, during which time I have spent a great deal for doctoring, but she received very little benefit therefrom, and finally the doctors said she could not be cured. Last Spring she concluded to try HOOFLAND'S GERMAN BITTERS; she took two bottles, and found relief. She has since taken them, and is able to attend to her business. I have sold quite a number of bottles through her recommendation, and so far as I can learn, it has given satisfaction to all.
For sale by druggists and dealers in medicine everywhere.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—THE above celebrated Safes, with Hall's Patent Powder Proof Locks, are on hand in large assortment, of the most approved and other Safes, hence the reason why they have triumphs the world already know, and their history is their eulogy. All genuine Champion Safes have a metal plate upon them bearing the name "HERRING'S PATENT." Same is the one which recently passed the Ruins of Pompeii unscathed. Many imitations are in the market, destruction to purchasers. Mind the name. Champions can be seen with all the plates upon it as when sold, and taken from the ruins. Call, examine and compare the Champion with the Wilder's Salamander and other new and worthless Safes, now on sale at reduced prices, at the old established Iron Safe Depot, Green Block, Nos. 126, 128 and 130 Water, corner of Fulton-st.
HILAS C. HERRING & CO.

STEARNS & MARVIN'S
WILDER PATENT SALAMANDER SAFES,
Thirteen years in use and have never failed to preserve their contents from the ravages of fire. These Safes secured by Stearns's La Belle Lock, which is proof against powder and burglars. For sale by
STEARNS & MARVIN,
No. 149 Water-st., New-York.

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE AND BURGLAR-proof Safes, with Hall's patent powder proof Locks. Both received prize medals at the World's Fair, London, 1851, Crystal Palace, New-York, 1853-54. HILAS C. HERRING & Co., Nos. 126, 128 and 130 Water-st., New-York.

DEFIANCE SALAMANDER SAFES.—ROBERT M. PATRICK is the sole manufacturer in the

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ **Spiritualism.**—Mr. Fishbough will lecture at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, TO-MORROW (Sunday) MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Admission at 9 o'clock P. M. Seats free.

☞ **Spiritualism.**—Hon. J. W. Edmonds will lecture at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway, TO-MORROW (Sunday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject, "What is Spiritualism?" Seats free.

☞ **Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr.**, Rector of the Church of the Holy Apostles, will preach in the Church, Broadway, corner of Prince-st., TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Seats free.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Bellows** will preach in the Church of the Divine Unity, corner of Broadway and Fourteenth-st., TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Seats free.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Cheever** will preach in the Church of the Puritans, Union-square, TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Seats free.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Osgood** will preach in the Church of the Messiah, Broadway, corner of Fourth-st., TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Seats free.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Bethune** will preach in the Church of the Holy Communion, Sixth-av., between Twenty-first and Twenty-second-sts., TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Seats free.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Adams** will preach in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, corner of Madison-av. and Twenty-fourth-st., TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Seats free.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Spring** will preach in the Brick Presbyterian Church, Fifth-av., between Nineteenth and Twentieth-sts., TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Seats free.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Hutton** will preach in the Church of the Ascension, Fifth-av., corner of Tenth-st., TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Seats free.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Potts** will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, Lexington-av., corner of Fifty-first-st., TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Seats free.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Tyng** will preach in the Church of the Epiphany, Lexington-av., corner of Fifty-first-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Hawks** will preach in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av., corner of Forty-second-st., TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Seats free.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Vinton** will preach in the Church of the Holy Trinity, Madison-av., corner of Forty-second-st., TO-MORROW EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Seats free.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Cox** will preach in the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Seats free.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Ludlow** will preach in the Church of the Holy Evangelists, Jersey-City, TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Seats free.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Bethune** will preach in the Church of the Messiah, Forty-second-st., near Fourth-av., TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Seats free.

☞ **Rev. Dr. Chapin** will preach in the Church of the Divine Unity, corner of Broadway and Fourteenth-st., TO-MORROW MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Seats free.

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☞ **Rev. Dr. Adams** will preach in the Madison-square Presbyterian Church, corner of Madison-av. and Twenty-

New-York Daily Times, Saturday, September 10, 1853.

DRY GOODS.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.
SELLING OFF AT AUCTION!
STILL GREATER REDUCTION
OF THE GAYETY STOCK!
DAVIS & CLAFF, Nos. 71 and 73 Chatham-st., corner of Mott-st., will open on MONDAY morning, Sept. 12, the entire stock of the GAYETY, consisting of 1,000 pieces Rich Printed Organdies, Lawns and Muslins, cost 12½ cts. per yard; 1,000 pieces Printed Lawns, Mozambique, Organdie and Jaconet Muslins, cost 6¼

AUCTION SALES.

SOUTHERN RESIDENCE, STOCK OF CHOICE AR-TICLES, AND OTHER PROOFS OF THE VERNON GAL-LERY.—BY SAVAGE & PARKE.—THIS DAY, at 10½ o'clock, at the Gallery, No. 58 Broadway, will be exhibited the Engravings were executed, and completion of the Gallery, by order of the Proprietor, between Messrs. Virtue & Co., and S. C. Hall, Esq., be-

VALUABLE ENGRAVINGS and CHOICE BOOKS of PRINTS, including 2 complete copies of Robert's Holy Land, India, &c., colored and mounted, bound in morocco; 1 do. Bible Illustrations, 2 do. Views of Jerusalem, 2 do. Views in the Holy Land, 2 do. Views in Egypt and Nubia, 2 do. Views in Switzerland, 2 do. Views in Italy, 2 do. Views in the Rhine, 2 do. Views in Spain, 2 do. Views in Greece, 2 do. Views in Turkey

New-York Daily Times

Message of the Governor of Georgia.

Governor Johnson, V. Johnson, of Georgia, delivered his Biennial Message to the Legislature. It has over fifty thousand words, or 85 columns of the ordinary length, eight columns about a half. If it is a success. The Governor finds the Treasury of the State in a state of suffering, in consequence of what he terms "the excessive expenditure of the three last sessions of the Legislature," which "evince extravagance and call for retrenchment and reform." If it had not been for extraordinary sources of revenue, the funds would have been inadequate to the payment of [illegible] The sum which it has cost Georgia to be governed for the last two years. The extraordinary sources of income were: $150,000 from the Western and Atlantic Railroad, $11,561 from the Federal Government on account of Military claims, $20,000 from reverted lands in the Cherokee region, &c. It is recommended that the Railroad be now allowed to pay off its debt without further payments to the State. An ad valorem tax is recommended to defray Governmental expenses. Georgia's credit, the Governor says, is good.

"The State bonds are mainly payable in Augusta, Savannah and at the Treasury. This is true of all the issues except those of July the 1st, 1859, and those issued to the Central Railroad payable in New-York. These were contracted for at a premium of five per cent, while the issues, under the act of Dec. 4, 1851, the interest of which is payable semi-annually in Savannah, were negotiated at an average premium of but two per cent. This furnishes a striking illustration of the advantage of making State bonds payable in New-York."

The Governor is strong in favor of Internal Improvements: he says there should be "a lofty standpoint." The Banks are sound and healthy, but caution is recommended in the issue of new charters. Annual, instead of Biennial, sessions of the Legislature are recommended.

Of Education, the Governor speaks kindly and sensibly. He says:

"The importance of this subject is paramount, and should forever have precedence all the wishes of the Legislature, while the thousands of poor children within the State, too indigent to provide for themselves the blessings of education, but who must have it, as an indispensable qualification for good citizenship, should awaken an enlarged and benevolent liberality. The returns for 1854 show that 61,461 belong to this class, who are entitled to participate in the pittance of $98,338 provided for their benefit. The considerations which should prompt to efficient action are apparent to every reflecting mind.

The promotion of Agriculture and the development of our Mineral resources should engage the earnest attention of the Legislature. In the older region of the State, much of the lands have been exhausted by tillage, and planters are turning attention to the reclamation of swamps, by ditching and embanking. By the liberality of the late Dr. WILLIAM TERRELL, an Agricultural chair has been established and $50,000 donated, the interest of which is to be applied to the support of its Professor, in the State University. But this is inadequate."

An enlargement of the License laws is suggested as a remedy for intemperance among Georgians. The Institution for Lunatics, the Blind, and the Deaf and Dumb are favorably noticed.

Georgia is to be terribly indignant if Free-Soil has its way in Kansas. The Governor is belligerent. He says, on this point:

"The late elections in Kansas show that a large majority of the people are in favor of adopting Slavery as a part of their domestic system; and the indications are, that she will probably apply, during the ensuing Congress, for admission into the Union as a slaveholding State. This brings up the paramount question of the day. Looking to the elements of the next Congress, it seems, that the Anti-Slavery free-soil sentiment is in the ascendency, and that the applications will be rejected. This, therefore, is the condition of affairs—on the one hand we see the threat, and the power to execute it, to refuse the admission of this territory into the Union, "because of the existence of Slavery therein," on the other, Georgia stands pledged to resist such an act, "even as a last resort) to a dissolution" of the Union. How, then, can we secure the admission of Kansas as a slaveholding State, without resorting to this fearful ultimatum? *It can only be done by an unyielding adherence to the position which the State has taken.* She is the centre of the column of her Southern confederates; they will rally around and sustain her. If she falters, all is lost. The determination to resist is settled—the manner is not. The Convention failed to specify in this particular. It being the province of the sovereignty, the Legislature ought to supply the omission. I therefore recommend you to provide by law, *for the calling of a State Convention, in the event of the rejection of Kansas*, "because of the existence of Slavery therein" to deliberate upon and determine the time and mode of the resistance contemplated by the 4th resolution of the Convention of 1850.

The benefits of such action by the Legislature are apparent. Should the contingency arise after your adjournment, it would make the call of an extra session absolutely necessary. By providing for it now, you save a heavy expense to the Treasury.

Another advantage will be the conviction upon the minds of the people of the NON-slaveholding States, that Georgia is in earnest. This is important, for they do not believe it. Their free-soil presses and many politicians of the time think we are at least nervous in our avowed determination to resist. Let us feel and know that we are; and as a matter of more good faith, we should undeceive them, are *their delusion having been to extreme, from which there is no retreat.*

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Photograph Case at Yorkville.

The queer trial of VAN VECHTEN and FISH vs. LAWRENCE was terminated last night before Judge PERKINS, at the Seventh District Court, Yorkville. We gave the details of the case several days since. Mr. LAWRENCE, the defendant, quarreled with Messrs. VAN VECHTEN and FISH, the complainants, and requested them to get their daguerreotypes taken that he might use them for his own privy purposes. They took him at his word, but did not estimate his wrath, at the value which he set upon it. Instead of ordinary daguerreotypes, costing three or four dollars each, they proceeded to the establishment of Messrs. GURNEY & FREDERICKS, in Broadway and there privily obtained, each a photograph, life-size, colored in the best style, perfectly admirable, as a work of art, and costing $40. These were duly packed and sent to Mr. LAWRENCE, who refused to pay for them. The present action, as our readers are aware, was brought to recover the price of the portrait of Mr. VAN VECHTEN.—Mr. FISH, on a former trial, having obtained a decision in his favor. On the last trial, some ten days since, the Jury disagreed. Yesterday the evidence taken on that occasion was read to the new Jury, by consent of all parties, and the additional witnesses were examined, without producing any material testimony. The counsel for complainant, Mr. T. B. VAN BUREN, and the counsel for defence, Mr. WILLARD, sparred at each other with good effect for two hours, and while the Jury were deliberating on their verdict, fraternized, in the saloon beneath the Court House, on oyster stews and —— water. In that same saloon, there was also, during the deliberation of the Jury, a general amalgamation of interests, the witnesses on each side showing how good and beautiful a thing it is for antagonists to forgive each other, when the conflict is over. The Jury returned a verdict for the defendant, Mr. LAWRENCE, and the complainant, Mr. FISH, did not return rejoicingly to town. So terminated this rich affair, which was conducted with such privity, that but few persons, except those immediately interested, have been privy to it all along. Notwithstanding the verdict in this instance, it may be as well not to ask a man for his portrait when you quarrel with him.

School Reception Day.

The pupils of the Sixteenth Ward Girls' Grammar School No. 11, in West Seventeenth-street, Miss MARY PERSON, Principal, held a reception and levee yesterday. Music, recitations, addresses, &c., constituted the day's entertainment. The attendance was 305, with a register of 361. This is a new school, and is in a most flourishing condition, rapidly filling up, and will soon be a rival to No. 45 in the same Ward.

Mr. DELAMATER, in addressing the School, alluded to his retirement from the duties of his position at the close of the current year, in a feeling manner. The loss of such a man from the Board of Education is a public misfortune. The admirable Schools of the Sixteenth Ward have grown up under his care during the past five years.

Lazy, Stupid or Wicked Inspectors.

It is proposed to erect a monument in the Park to the honor of the Inspectors of Elections who require more than a week to make out their returns. A colossal snail in marble would be appropriate, with the names of the lazy or incompetent inspectors cut in large capitals.

For those who hold on to the returns for the sake of improving the prospects of their friends, free lodging and board up the River would be eminently desirable.

☞ The Crystal Palace Fair will hold open until Tuesday night next.

Fire.

A fire occurred in a carpenter's shop in Greenwich-avenue, near Charlton-st., at 8½ o'clock last evening. It was soon extinguished.

An alarm was given for a trifling fire in Eighth-avenue.

☞ It was CHARLES B. MCKENZIE, not W. CLARK MCKENZIE, as stated in yesterday's TIMES, who was drowned on Wednesday evening last in New-York Bay.

☞ HARRY TAYLOR, a colored man, who was arrested on the 30th of Oct., for passing a counterfeit half-dollar, was yesterday discharged by the Grand Jury.

☞ One who was at the polls where the Chief would have voted, if anywhere, says that Mr. Chief MAGISTRATE did not vote on Tuesday.

☞ The new building for the Bank of the State of New-York will be literally fire-proof; the materials used are almost wholly stone and iron. The cost of the building and ground will be about $180,000, to be finished in March.

☞ The Mechanics' Institute proposes putting up a new building in the Bowery, near the Cooper Institute. The President, WM. MINOR, Esq., has offered to erect it at his own expense. The probable expenditure is $75,000. A plan is now maturing to make the library free to mechanics.

[Advertisement.]

HOSIERY AND UNDER GARMENTS.

THE BEST GOODS,
The lowest prices,
The greatest assortment.

Those in want of seasonable hosiery and under garments should visit

BANKIN'S OLD STAND,
No. 194 Bowery.

Particular attention invited to the silk and woolen goods, of our own manufacture, which are

ELEGANT, DURABLE AND UNEXCEPTIONABLE.

A single call will convince any one that, for cheapness, excellence and variety, our stock is unrivaled.

A. BANKIN & Co., No. 194 Bowery.
Established in 1826.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—Another of those powerful Saturday-night bills is announced again to-night at the prosperous National. Dr. JOHNS' drama of "Moll Pitcher, or the Fortune-Teller of Lynn," the laughable pantomime of the "Golden Axe," and the ever popular legendary drama of the "Flying Dutchman," are to be performed, and all the following favorites are to appear: Mr. J. H. ALLEN, Miss HATHAWAY, Mlle. THERESE, Mr. G. L. FOX, Mrs. WILKINS, Mons. SORNITE, Miss FANNY HERRING, Mr. C. W. TAYLOR, Miss MCWILLIAMS.

[Advertisement.]

☞ RICHARDSON & BOYNTON'S Warming and Ventilating Warehouse, No. 374 Broadway. The special attention of the trade and others are invited to our assortment of heating and ventilating apparatus, comprising every variety of the latest and most improved patterns of furnaces, ranges, registers, ventilators, &c., including five sizes of BOYNTON'S Self-Cleaning Furnaces, an entirely new article, worthy the attention of those interested.

[Advertisement.]

THE GREAT INHALING REMEDY FOR ASTHMA, Consumption, and all diseases of the throat and lungs—Dr. CURTIS' Hygeana. Thousands have been restored to health the past year by the Hygeana. Principal office No. 843 Broadway, and sold by C. H. RING, No. 195 Broadway. Price only $3 a package. Dr. CURTIS will be at the office daily, from 10 to 3 o'clock, where he may be consulted free of charge.

[Advertisement.]

GAS, GAS.—Several new styles of Gas-Fixtures, surpassing in beauty and workmanship anything ever offered before. Our designers are producing new and original styles constantly. Also, the best portable gas works for private dwellings, churches or factories in this country. Call at our manufacturing depot, 376 Broadway. ARCHER, WARNER & Co.

[Advertisement.]

NOT THE STAND TO COMMEND THE GOODS, BUT THE GOODS THAT COMMEND THE STAND.—Such are RAY'S unrivaled stocking-knit under-garments, distinguished for warmth of material, elasticity of texture, softness of surface, excellence of fit, superiority of make, durability in wear, and lowness in price—presenting to public favor the most comfortable and economic garment of the day.

JAMES E. RAY, Manufacturer and Importer,
No. 108 Bowery, near Grand-street.

[Advertisement.]

A USEFUL INVENTION.—The new Pen and Pencil Case (Lownd's Patent) made by WILMARTH, No. 44 Maiden-lane, will supersede all others on account of its compactness, durability and finished style of workmanship. It is made in gold and silver, and will well repay an examination. The work comes from the old manufactory of ADDISON, WILMARTH & Co., in Spring-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HOLLOWAY'S PILLS are highly recommended for the cure of Scurvy and other diseases usual to seafaring men. No mariner should go to sea unprovided with this medicine. It regulates the digestive organs, and gives health and vigor to the human frame. Sold at the Manufactories 80 Maiden-lane, New York and 244 Strand, London, and by all druggists, at 25 cents, 62½ cents and $1 per box.

[Advertisement.]

DECIDEDLY THE MOST USEFUL AND VALUABLE MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.—The unprecedented demand for DUBOIS'S CATARRH SNUFF is now daily supplied through the Post-Office, always fresh, from the manufactory of the proprietor, J. DUBOIS, No. 68 State-street, Albany, N. Y. Single box, 25c.; including postage for 3,000 miles—$1.

[Advertisement.]

TEAS.—The best assortment of fine Teas will be found at the Canton Tea Company's newly-erected and elegant store, No. 125 Chatham-street, (between Pearl and Roosevelt streets,) the oldest Tea establishment in the City. We assure our readers they can do better here than elsewhere, either at wholesale or retail.

[Advertisement.]

DON'T STOP OFF YOUR GAS!—When KIDDER'S Gas Regulator will furnish it at so cheap a rate; more light for the same money; call at the Crystal Palace this day and see the beautiful results that this machine is effecting; 25 to 60 per cent. is an item worth saving. J. L. DOUGLASS, Secretary.

[Advertisement.]

MUSIC AT FIFTY PER CENT. OFF FROM RETAIL PRICES.—A large and choice lot of Music will be sold at half-price during the present and coming week, at the Music Store, No. 333 Broadway, by HORACE WATERS, Agent for the sale of pianos, music, and all kinds music merchandize.

[Advertisement.]

TO NERVOUS SUFFERERS.—A retired clergyman, restored to health in a few days, after many years of great nervous suffering, is anxious to make known the means of cure. Will send, free, the prescription used. Direct Rev. JOHN M. DAGNALL, No. 59 Fulton-street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "The greatest study of mankind is man." Man's index is his dress. Coats, Overcoats, Pants and Vests, may be obtained at EVANS' Clothing Warehouse, Nos. 66 and 68 Fulton-street, 20 per cent. below the market price.

[Advertisement.]

BLAKE'S PATENT FIRE-PROOF PAINT, No. 119 Pearl-street. See advertisement in another column.

LONG ISLAND.

Sudden Disappearance.

Mr. EDWARD NEVILLE, keeper of the Kings County Hotel, E. D., of Brooklyn, has disappeared under circumstances which excite the most painful apprehensions among his friends. He left his home at about 1 o'clock yesterday morning, and was expected back immediately. Not returning at daylight, a search was instituted for him, when he was traced across the Peck-slip Ferry, and was last seen while the boat was returning. He had a large sum of money with him, and it is thought that he may have been dealt foully with. At present the whole affair is involved in mystery.

☞ The Principal in one of the public schools of Brooklyn "turned up" missing a few days since. Upon making inquiry it was ascertained that an improper intimacy had existed between him and one of the female teachers, which could not be kept secret longer, and he accordingly took a sudden departure for parts unknown, leaving a family dependent upon him for support.

New Fire Engine.

Engine Company No. 12, of Brooklyn, have recently brought home a new engine, built for them by the Messrs. HUNNEMAN, Boston, with 6¾ inch cylinder, and 16 inch stroke. This is one of the most powerful machines in the city.

A Swindler.

An individual giving his name as JOHN STONEALL, was arrested in the Eighth Ward, Brooklyn, yesterday, on a charge of swindling. It appears that he has been collecting money for the Norfolk sufferers, and appropriating the same to his own use.

☞ The Democrats will have a majority of one in the Brooklyn Board of Aldermen, next year.

☞ A son of Ex-Mayor WALL, E. D., of Brooklyn, was found dead in bed yesterday morning.

Sidney C. Burton and Nathan Coons, Indicted for Perjury.

From the Cincinnati Gaz., Nov. 2.

SIDNEY C. BURTON, who made himself so conspicuous as the prosecutor of the men charged in the *Martha Washington* cases at Columbus and Helena, in both of which the accused were triumphantly acquitted, has been indicted at the present term of the U. S. Circuit Court in this city, on charges of perjury committed on the trial of the *Martha Washington* case at Columbus.

U. S. Deputy Marshal COUCH arrested him on a bench warrant issued upon the indictment, Wednesday night at Cleveland, but found him confined to his house by sickness, and too sick to be now removed to this city; and left him in the custody of the U. S. Marshal at Cleveland until he shall be well enough to be brought hither. NATHAN COONS who has been in our jail since May last, and who was one of the witnesses whom BURTON took to Helena, and who there swore that he was a workman at the then Chapin boot manufactory in this city about three weeks before the *Martha Washington* left port on the voyage in which she was burned, and was employed by the proprietors along with another man, whose name he did not know, in filling boot boxes with shavings and chips of leather, and saw one of the proprietors "chalk up, and mark them—No Kip Boots, No. 1," and then happened at the Martha Washington, when she was loading for her last voyage, and saw the same boxes stowed aboard of her; and then came to this city and repeated the same testimony in a deposition made by him as a witness for the Madison Insurance Company, in a suit to recover the insurance upon the boots, pending in the U. S. Circuit Court of Indiana, which BURTON was assisting to defend, has also been indicted for the perjury at the present term of the U. S. Circuit Court here, and been arraigned. A large number of witnesses were called before the Grand Jury in both cases. We understand that COONS admits in conversation, the untruth of his testimony, protesting that advantage was taken of his poverty to induce him to swear as he did, and disclosing how and by whom he was suborned.

POLITICAL RIOT—HOUSE SACKED.—Last evening, a political club of the American Party, from the upper part of the city, marched towards the Point, with transparancies, music, &c., and a large body of police and watchmen were directed to accompany them. When passing along Bond-street, below Alice Ann-street, a number of pistols were fired from the upper windows, by the Germans, who occupied the house, into the procession, two of the balls striking Watchman JOSHUA WOODRUFF, one passing through the bridge of his nose, and the other through the sleeve of his coat. It is said that a woman fired one of the pistols. The house was immediately attacked, and about one hundred balls fired into it, whilst it was for a few minutes bombarded with bricks, racking the windows, sashes and doors. The inmates made their escape out of the back way. A short distance above Alice Ann-street, on Bond, they were again attacked, but the Police prevented any assault on the house, arresting the inmates and carrying them to the Watch-house. The Police state both assaults were entirely unprovoked.—*Baltimore American, 9th.*

MARRIED.

In this City, on Tuesday, Nov. 6, by Rev. Alfred E. Campbell, JOHN MCGEE, Jr., and MARIA J. MEAD, both of Fremont, Sandusky Co., Ohio.

In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 8, by Rev. Dr. Potts, BENJAMIN F. BUTLER, Jr., to ELLEN G., eldest daughter of Willard Parker, M. D., all of this City.

At Starkey, Yates Co., N. Y., on Wednesday, Nov. 7, by Rev. Edward Hotchkiss, JOEL RAMMIS, of New-York City, to ELIZA H., only daughter of Nash Sawyer, of Starkey.

At Brownsville, N. J., on Tuesday, Nov. 6, by Rev. Dr. Webb, of New-Brunswick, Miss ELIZABETH BROWN and J. STEVENS HERBERT, of Old Bridge.

At White Plains, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 7, by Rev. John Lucky, EDWIN D. RAMSDELL, M. D., of New-York, and HARRIET M., youngest daughter of the late Benjamin Disbrow.

DIED.

In this City, on Thursday evening, Nov. 8, JOHN T. ANDERSON, youngest son of John and Elizabeth Anderson, aged 13 years and 14 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Sunday, Nov. 11, at 12 o'clock, M., from No. 139 West 40th-st., without further invitation.

In this City, on Friday, Nov. 9, EDWARD FIELD, aged 55 years.

His relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral on Monday afternoon, Nov. 12, at 3 o'clock, at Dr. Alexander's Church, 5th-av., corner 19th-st.

In this City, on Friday, Nov. 9, of consumption, Mr. JAMES GREEN, aged 36 years.

The friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 15 Orchard-st., on Saturday, Nov. 10, at 1 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Thursday morning, Nov. 8, BENJAMIN STAGG, in the 68th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral from his late residence, No. 703 Broadway, on Sunday, Nov. 11, at 1½ o'clock. Funeral services at St. Thomas' Church. The remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Nov. 8, CHARLOTTE, wife of Robert Bainbridge, formerly of London, England.

Her funeral will take place this day, (Saturday,) at 2½ o'clock, from St. Luke's Church, Clinton-av., Brooklyn. The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend, without further invitation. Her remains will be taken to Greenwood for interment.

In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 3, GEORGE H. M. KELLAR, on Division-st., aged 7 years. The remains were interred in the Cemetery of the Evergreens.

In Brooklyn, on Friday morning, Nov. 9, suddenly, of disease of the heart, GEORGE CLAY, son of William Wall, aged 11 years, 2 months and 7 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Sunday afternoon, Nov. 11, at 1 o'clock, from No. 31 South 9th-st., Brooklyn, (late Williamsburg.)

In the County of Chesterfield, Va., on Sunday, Nov. 4, of consumption, at the residence of his father, in the 20th year of his age, FRANCIS GRANGER THORNE, eldest son of Stephen and Sarah Thorne, formerly of Cayuga Co., N. Y.

At Tiffer, Gretna Green, Scotland, on Tuesday, Oct. 23, Mrs. ROBERT CARMICHAEL, aged 61 years.

At Benguela, West Coast of Africa, on Saturday, Aug. 11, LEWIS, eldest son of the late Capt. Lewis Moon, of this City, in the 26th year of his age.

At Yonkers, N. Y., on Thursday, Nov. 8, JOHN C. RAPOR, aged 84 years.

The friends of the deceased are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Saturday, at 1 o'clock, from the Presbyterian Church, Yonkers. The cars of the Hudson River Railroad leave at 12 M.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....Nov. 9.

$22,000	Ind. State 6s	79½	100	Erie Railroad	44⅞
5,000	Virginia 6s	90	50	do	44⅞
5,000	do	89	750	do	44⅞
5,000	do	90½	150	do	44⅞
6,000	Missouri 6s	86	100	do	45
10,000	do	86	300	do	45⅛
5,000	do	86	100	do	45
4,000	Erie Con. Bs '71	74½	200	do	45⅛
2,000	do	75	200	do	45
5,000	do	74⅝	200	do	45
10,000	Erie Bonds of '75	69¾	500	do	45
26,000	Ill. Cen. R.R. Bs	76½	950	do	44⅞
25,000	do	76½	50	do	45
55,000	do	76½	50	do	45⅛
2,000	do	76½	50	do	45⅛
10,000	do	76½	100	do	45
2,000	N. Y. Cen. 7s	100	745	Reading Railroad	83½
1,000	T. H. & A. 2d M. Bs	73½	850	do	83½
20	Bank of Commerce	108½	100	do	83½
6	Metropolitan Bank	102	100	do	83⅝
10	Corn Ex. Bank	110	100	do	83⅝
15	U. S. Trust Co	101	300	do	83⅝
60	Phœnix Bank	103½	100	do	83⅝
10	Merch. Ex. Bank	105	50	do	83⅝
350	Harlem Railroad	19¾	198	Mich. Cen. R. R.	89⅝
200	do	19¾	100	do	89⅝
300	Canton Co	39¼	100	do	89¾
100	do	39	21	300	Mich. S. & N. I. R. R.	80
50	do	39	20	do	80⅛
75	do	39⅞	20	do	80
100	do	39	17	C. & Chi.	108
600	Nic. Transit Co	14¾	100	Ill. Central Railroad	94⅝
200	do	14¾	100	do	94⅝
200	do	14¾	50	do	95
100	do	15	15	Gal. & Chicago R. R.	119
50	Penn. Coal Co	94½	20	do	119⅝
25	do	95¼	50	do	119⅝
100	do	95	111	do	120
250	Cumb. Coal Co	23¾	100	Chic. & Tol. R. R.	62
200	do	23¾	100	do	67
200	do	23¾	100	do	67
100	do	23¾	200	do	67⅛
400	do	23¾	200	do	67⅛
500	do	24	200	Ch. & R. Isl. R. R.	89
100	do	24	50	do	90
2020	do	23¾	200	do	89¾
100	do	23¾	50	do	90
50	Panama R.R.	102			

SECOND BOARD.

$3,000	Ohio 6s '70	100	100	Erie Railroad	46⅜
1,000	Missouri 6s	85¾	200	do	46⅜
5,000	R. Isl. 6s	89⅝	100	do	46⅜
3,000	Ill. Cen. R. R. Bs	76½	100	do	46⅜
4,000	do	76½	100	do	46⅜
7,000	H. R. 2d mort. bs	93¾	100	do	46⅜
1,000	H. R. 2d mort. bs	93¾	200	do	46⅜
1000	Gal. & Chic. bds	94	100	do	46⅜
10	Corn Exchange	111¾	200	do	46⅜
262	Mess. Tenn. Coal	16¾	100	do	46⅜
5	Stonington Railroad	86	100	do	46⅜
200	Cum. Coal Co	24	50	do	46⅜
100	do	23¾	200	do	46⅜
100	do	23¾	150	do	46⅜
12	Panama Railroad	102	150	do	46⅜

FRIDAY, Nov. 9—P. M.

The Foreign mails by the *Asia*, which were delivered at our Post-Office early this morning, confirm the favorable impression made by the Telegraphic summary of the English money news, and the revival of business in London in American Bonds at the recent reduction in prices. The banking letters are particularly encouraging on both points. The effect, however, of the high rates of interest upon the manufacturing districts, and the uncertainty which rests upon the continuance and heavy cost of the war, continue to be felt adversely in the manufacturing districts and at Liverpool, where some demonstrations have been made in favor of the modification of Sir ROBERT PEEL'S strin ent Bank Bill of 1844. This movement finds little favor in London, and the *Times'* money writer explains with much force and clearness the salutary operation of the Bill, while he demonstrates that the Bank of England, with its present bullion reserve, and the aid of the privilege of £8,000,000 Bank-note circulation, by the joint-stock and Provincial Banks, is now affording an ample currency for the business of the country. We have copied the views of this able financial authority in another place, and commend the explanation which it affords of the unfailing measure of currency, and the wholesome results upon a prudent trade, which its legal restriction affords, to the attention of our own banking people, some of whom, we are sorry to say, show the utmost indifference to the relative amount of Gold they keep in vault as the base of their operations. The Cotton trade at Manchester and Liverpool, influenced in part by the cause just referred to, and partly by the reports of heavy receipts on the seaboard of the United States, moves with great caution; speculation is doing but little to sustain the market. The English Grain market has lost part of its buoyancy, though the quotations are still very high, and the reports of scarcity in France and other States on the Continent remain uncontradicted. The deliveries of English Wheat are on the increase, and quite equal the corresponding period of 1854, when the harvest was above an average yield. Indian Corn finds increased favor this season, owing to the dearness of small grain, and the circulars quote 42s. to 46s. the quarter of 480 pounds as the current rates. Provisions in fair demand. Sugars are again on the advance. The funds in London have gone up to 88¼ ₱ cent. The Bank of England is lending Consols to operators on the Stock Exchange at an interest of 2¼ ₱ cent., owing to the demand from the public for money stock. The discount market is fairly supplied with cash at 6 ₱ cent., at and under 60 days, and a little below the Bank rate, in some cases on 90-day bills. For longer paper the rates are quoted irregular, 7 to 11 ₱ cent. The latest French accounts are, that the Bank will probably issue 25-franc and 50-franc bills. Great efforts are making by this institution in Holland and England to strengthen its Specie reserve. About $8,000,000 in Silver was being arranged for through the Bank at Amsterdam, and $5,500,000 Australian Gold had been purchased in London. The Funds were on the advance in Paris, because of money purchases by the public, while speculation on the Bourse was rather tame. Strange to say, a number of the English letters received to-day make serious mention of the attack in the London *Times* on American fillibustering, and the fears which have been aroused through this medium by our rumored *design on Ireland* and other of Her Majesty's Dominions, and the rest of the world. It is some consolation to know, however, that the London Brokers in American Securities express themselves satisfied that nothing alarming will grow out of the question to the prejudice of Illinois Centrals, or Erie Sinking Funds. One of the letters gravely communicates the fact, derived from a high official quarter, that whatever Mr. CRAMPTON has done on this subject at Washington, or in the counter-way of enlisting fillibusters himself for the Crimea, will not be disavowed by the home Government! The occurrence of this young tempest of apprehension in London in regard to American political affairs, at the very time that Wall-street was thrown into a ferment touching the bursting up of the Bank of England, is ample demonstration that popular folly, on the Stock Exchange, is not confined to either side of the Atlantic. Of the business in American Stocks, Mr. SATTERTHWAITE writes:

"Since our last there has been more activity in American Securities. We note some fair purchases of Illinois Construction and Freeland Bonds at a moderate advance. Michigan Central, 8 ₱ cent, Convertible, and New-York Central, 7 ₱ cent. Convertible, are wanted at low rates, with few offered. Erie Third Mortgage have changed hands at 83 and 85; Bonds of 1862 at 75, and Sinking Fund at 78½ and 80. Illinois Shares have brought 6, 5½ and 5 discount. The steadiness of the New-York Market has induced many parties, who were pressing Bonds for sale, to hold off, and even to appear as purchasers; but there are still parties who meet the present moderate demand under the impression that prices in New-York will have suffered from the high rates of discount prevailing on this side."

MOVEMENT OF THE BANK OF ENGLAND.

	Loans and Discounts.	Bank Notes Unemployed.	Coin and Bullion.
July 7	£18,398,906	£10,412,325	£17,564,068
July 14	18,681,823	9,653,020	17,338,896
July 21	18,706,108	9,307,945	16,644,152
July 28	18,913,963	8,781,145	16,395,392
Aug. 4	18,692,925	8,892,500	16,261,734
Aug. 11	14,239,492	9,156,945	16,275,295
Aug. 18	14,948,006	9,290,550	16,116,978
Aug. 25	14,995,282	8,874,555	15,545,967
Sept. 1	15,661,985	8,963,880	14,969,118
Sept. 8	16,637,297	7,525,900	14,317,376
Sept. 15	17,888,784	7,396,800	13,936,455
Sept. 22	18,509,978	7,286,815	13,368,607
Sept. 29	19,915,768	6,196,570	12,932,925
Oct. 6	19,791,296	5,673,470	12,379,581
Oct. 13	19,260,446	4,557,490	11,764,431
Oct. 20	18,729,519	4,210,485	11,220,957

The Stock Exchange, to-day, shows a rapid advance in prices, particularly for the dividend paying railroad shares so unreasonably knocked down by the distrust and panic which pervaded the market early in the week. The recovery is more rapid, if possible, than the late decline, and the competition among buyers on outside orders was again quite marked, as well as the speculative movement among the Brokers themselves. The business of the day was large; the entire sales, including a longer list than usual at the afternoon board, amounted to 1@225,000, in Railway and State Bonds, and 18,500 shares. The additional rise in Erie was 1¾ per cent., Reading 1¾; New-York Central 1¾; the two Michigan Roads and Galena and Chicago 5 ₱ cent. each; Rock Island 2; Toledo 4 ₱ cent.; Illinois Centrals 1 ₱ cent.; Virginias and Missouris 1 ₱ cent. each; Hudson River shares and Convertible Bonds 1@1½ ₱ cent.; Panama 1¾; and in Cumberland Coal and Transit shares ¼ ₱ cent. each. The market closed strong, 93 bid for Michigan Southern, 46¾ for Erie, 90 for New-York Central, and 69 for Toledo. There were some Southern orders from abroad for the shares of the Illinois Central Road, which rose to $115 for @20 paid. The Money Market, though not very freely supplied, in the way of demand loans, was not much complained of by the Brokers. A large business continues to be done in outside discounts at 1 ₱ cent. a month. The Sub-Treasury received to-day $156,568; disbursed $45,520, and held at the close a regular balance of $5,636,430. The Dry Goods Import this week is under a million of dollars, and only about half the total of last week. The amount is $913,256, against $504,671, same week last year. The following is the summary:

	Entered for Consumption.		Thrown upon the Market.		Withdrawn from Warehouse.	
	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.	Pkgs.	Value.
Man. of Wool	1,171	$175,000	1,125	$170,000	91	$13,000
Man. of Cot'n	1,000	75,000	1,000	75,000	100	7,500
Man. of Silk	1,000	150,000	1,000	150,000	100	15,000
Man. of Flax	800	50,000	750	45,000	50	3,000
Miscellaneous	1,000	50,000	1,000	50,000	50	2,500
Total	5,000	$500,000	4,875	$490,000	391	$41,000
Total entered		$913,256	Total withdrawn			$41,000
			Total thrown upon the Market			490,000
			Total			$531,000

In the general markets, some encouraging changes occurred, to-day. Cotton found buyers to the extent of 2,000 bales, on a basis of 8⅝c. for Middling Uplands. Flour and Wheat were in livelier demand, partly for export, and towards the close of business, were held with renewed firmness. Corn was dull. The River and Railway receipts of Breadstuffs, to-day, equaled nearly 17,000 bbls. Flour, and 100,000 bushels Grain. Groceries and Provisions were but moderately dealt in at old rates.

The Bank Charter Act of 1844.

From the London Times.

An outcry against the Bank Charter Act is an inevitable accompaniment of financial pressure. In quiet times, suitable for the discussion of such a question, its opponents are unable to get a hearing. When everybody is inconvenienced, and it is agreeable for the public to find something upon which to vent their dissatisfaction, the Birmingham Chamber of Commerce and its imitators lift their heads, and multitudes are ready to be persuaded that the measure of Sir ROBERT PEEL is the cause of all their suffering. Happily the whole matter can be put into short compass. What is the groundwork of the act, and what is the system recommended in its place? The doctrine of Sir ROBERT PEEL simply was, that no currency could be considered perfect which would not, at all times and under all circumstances, maintain the same intrinsic value, and it has never yet been shown how this is to be accomplished on any other principle than that which he established in 1844. At that period the paper circulation of the country was nearly the same as at present, and consisted partly in notes of the Bank of England, and partly in those of joint-stock and private Banks. Supposing this circulation to be required solely for internal commerce, no necessity could exist for gold being held against any portion of it. A deposit of Government stock, or the fact of its being receivable for duties, would at all times keep it from fluctuation in value. But, as we require gold to meet balances of debt to foreign nations at periods when our exports have not been fully sufficient to pay for our imports, we must have the power of converting our circulation into this material. The bank-note professes to be good for a certain weight of gold. It is on the payment of a certain weight of gold that every contract throughout the kingdom is made contingent. If when the merchant wants this gold to send to his foreign correspondent, he finds he cannot change the notes in his possession for the full amount they purport to represent, he is a loser precisely to the extent of their deficiency. Absolute and immediate convertibility is therefore a necessity admitted by all except the few dreamers who find voice at moments like the present. But it will be said, "If that is the case, the Bank should hold gold against every note in circulation, and as the paper now afloat in the country is £32,000,000, while the gold at the Bank is only £12,700,000, it is evident that even under our existing system the idea of perfect convertibility is but a fiction." Practically, however, there is no fiction in the case, and it is capable of demonstration that, under no conceivable circumstances so long as the act of 1844 is in operation, could the supply of gold at the Bank fall short of the demand. To carry on the internal trade of the country a certain amount of currency is essential. In proportion as the currency becomes contracted by the conversion of Bank-notes into specie, and the transmission of that specie to foreign countries, the value of what is left steadily increases. The rise in the rate of discount thus occasioned causes universal economy to be practiced, imports are countermanded, exports are stimulated, foreign balances are called in, and in a